



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Egypt's Mubarak Opens 30th OAU Summit in Tunis

*LD1306113994 Tunis Tunisian Republic Radio
Network in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Jun 94*

[Text] A while ago, the 30th OAU conference opened at the Palais des Conferences in Tunis. Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak¹ announced the opening of this session in his capacity as the outgoing OAU president. At the beginning of the session, he called on South African President Nelson Mandela to occupy the seat allocated for his country, thus marking the official joining of this country to the African arena.

Over 30 heads of states are attending this summit, alongside the secretary generals of the United Nations, Arab League, Commonwealth Group, and about 400 journalists, representing national, African and international media to cover the summit's meeting.

Mubarak Urges Dialogue, Cooperation

*NC1306151194 Cairo ESC Television in Arabic
1220 GMT 13 Jun 94*

[Speech by Egyptian President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak at the opening session of the OAU summit in Tunis—live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: Brother heads of state and government, Your Excellencies heads of delegations, Mr. OAU secretary general, ladies and gentlemen: Let me convey to each of you the most sincere feelings of brotherhood and cordiality and express my pleasure at meeting with you once again as we work together to realize the hopes of our struggling African peoples to deepen the bonds of unity and solidarity among themselves and serve their legitimate objectives and highest ambitions for development, progress, and civilization.

It pleases me on this happy occasion—the opening of the 30th African summit—to express warmest gratitude and appreciation to the fraternal people of Tunisia and their leader President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali for the hospitality they have accorded us and for their obvious eagerness to provide all the necessary requirements for the success of this conference. I am also pleased to express my complete confidence that the ability and wisdom of President Ben Ali will lead the OAU, at its 30th summit, in extensive work and great achievements.

Brothers and sisters: It is one of the greatest moments in the history of Africa and its organization to see the new South Africa, under dear brother President Nelson Mandela, join the independent and free countries that are working to advance the united African march. The people of South Africa were not absent from us and from the OAU. They have always been with us in their heroic and glorious struggle, through which they recorded a bright page in the history of humanity and strengthened man's confidence that truth, virtue, and justice must triumph over the forces of evil, darkness, and coercion.

Allow me to salute brother President Nelson Mandela once again and to congratulate him on the high confidence he won from the sons of his country, both the majority and the minority, and on the establishment of the first nonracist government, reflecting the united will of the entire nation, without discrimination. While we wish this historic experience in democratic transformation all success and prosperity, we hope it will become a model to be emulated, not only in Africa but throughout the other continents, where there is a pressing need for coexistence, dialogue, the renunciation of violence, and elimination of hatred and the spirit of contradiction and enmity.

Reconstruction is, and will always be, harder and more difficult than revolution and change. The task of reconstruction requires security and stability as well as the cooperation of everyone in the pursuit of the national goals of social and economic development.

The African nations, who have stood firmly behind the South African people during their struggle, are determined to maintain their solidarity with the South Africans in the reconstruction phase. The Africans will give their support to the brotherly South African people and help them assume their responsibility in this strategic part of our glorious continent.

Brothers and sisters, a year has passed since we last met in Cairo last June, a year that brought with it glimmers of hope for a better future. The past year saw continued efforts by the OAU leaders and peoples to confront the numerous problems facing our nations, which are and exhausting a large portion of our resources and potentials.

It is a regrettable and painful fact that many of these problems were caused by the Africans themselves. Therefore, the way to rid ourselves of the evils of war and destruction is something that we, not others, have to find. Making and preserving peace is our responsibility, not that of other international organizations and outside powers.

The OAU has taken a large and remarkable stride toward adopting preventive diplomacy as a way to avoid perils, foresee crises, and settle disputes. Among our accomplishments in the past year was the agreement by African leaders in Cairo OAU summit last June to set up a central mechanism of preventing, managing, and settling conflicts. This was followed by a meeting in Cairo last September at the level of heads of state. This meeting succeeded in formulating the principles and determining the framework for the mechanism's operation through its central body.

The OAU took this great achievement to a higher plateau with its decision to set up a peace fund to finance the mechanism's activities and enable it to deal effectively with a number of African problems. This will give the entire OAU the credibility it needs. There is a mounting international tendency to try to resolve disputes through regional organizations before resorting to external

powers, the aim being to prevent these disputes from assuming an international dimension that might lead to further complications.

In order to preempt crises and curb fledgling disputes, an African minisummit was held in Harare in March, and it was a success. It involved in-depth discussions of the situation in South Africa on the eve of the elections that led to the birth of a new government.

Within this context, on the basis of experience and events, as I hand over the chairmanship of the OAU, I call for great attention to be paid in the coming period to preventive diplomacy and to establishing an early-warning system that anticipates disputes before they turn into military showdowns. The OAU Secretariat General must provide a data base for the current and expected disputes on the continent.

As we view this historic achievement, we must not forget that the wisdom of the leaders, the vigilance of the African people, and response of all forces to the call to discard violence and maintain the unity of South Africa resulted in the call I made in the name of the OAU to a number of heads of state and government in major Western capitals. This undoubtedly enabled the OAU to spare the people of South Africa further violence and confrontation and to maintain that country's unity and the integration of its components.

Brothers and sisters: Our African continent has adopted these two big steps, which are considered the most prominent indications of wisdom and political pragmatism, whether in achieving national detente through the democratic choice in South Africa or in maintaining unanimity in establishing a watertight system and a mechanism to settle its disputes by peaceful means. An our organization has taken a third daring step by its correct realization and understanding of the new economic facts of the modern world.

The organization discovered that the phenomenon of blocs, groupings, and mutual reliance is the hallmark of economic relations among the countries of the North, whether in Europe, North America, or the Asian Far East. Our organization felt the long-term effects of its relations with the states of the North and the sum total of international economic relations. From this premise, brothers and sisters, and realizing the need for integration between the North and South, right after our previous summit and in the name of all you, I addressed the leaders of the major industrial powers on the occasion of last July's Tokyo summit [of the G-7]. I explained the nature of the economic problems in Africa and submitted our just and realistic demands, especially the easing of the heavy burdens of our countries' debts within the framework of a relationship based on constructive dialogue and mutual understanding among the states of the North and South. Within the same framework, the brother leaders in Africa responded brilliantly—not only to the needs dictated by the international economic situation but also out of a real desire by

the continent's states and peoples—when they each approved the African Economic Group agreement. Thus, the necessary approvals have been received for this important agreement to legally take effect.

With that, Africa will enter a new phase of integration involving its various economies. We hope that this integration will reflect positively on its relations and dialogue with the states of the North. We also hope that this integration will positively affect the development of its energies and wealth and will achieve higher growth rates and greater prosperity for the African nations.

I have no doubt that this accomplishment and the successful efforts of the African continent to forge ahead along this road will guarantee a good position for Africa on the world's economic map. They will also enable the African states to benefit from the various privileges of economic integration, such as lessening the cost of production, increasing the number of markets, and ensuring better transportation and communication facilities. Economic integration will also enable the continent to have negotiating power vis-a-vis the other world blocs.

Brothers and sisters, this step was very important for us in Africa after the introduction of the new GATT Agreement and the impending establishment of the World Trade Organization. These developments could bring positive and negative results that might affect the developing countries in general and the African states, which produce raw materials, in particular. Such developments could also dictate the lifting of restrictions and barriers hindering international trade, especially the exports of the advanced industrial countries.

Accordingly, the African Economic Group Agreement will provide a protective umbrella for our interests and a strong guarantee against any effects that could harm our economic conditions if we are not well prepared for it. What consolidates the role of this Economic Group and gives it impetus is that the Group's states agreed last year to establish the first African import-export bank. They also agreed on Cairo as site of the bank's headquarters.

We are also confident that this vital economic establishment will open up broad horizons for inter-African trade and will achieve the desired integration. It will also create new fields for balanced trade relations with the rest of the world.

We recorded undeniably positive aspects in the economic field thanks to a sound awareness of the economic facts and changes. We must never forget that advancing the wheel of economic development in Africa can only be achieved by effectively and wisely confronting Africa's chronic and persistent problems—drought and desertification and the accompanying famine and refugees. We witnessed one of its painful chapters in the Horn of Africa 10 years ago.

We must also not forget that pushing forward the wheel of economic development in Africa requires that we always maintain the delicate balance between population

and resources or between land and people. No matter how great the resources, they are liable to be depleted due to the constant increase in population. This poses a social and economic challenge to the continent's people, who must face it with wisdom and reason.

Finally, we must not forget that economic growth cannot be achieved without a comprehensive and balanced infrastructure and without human development that raises the standard of the individual, maintains his dignity, and releases his potential and energy. I will continue to call for a climate of political and social security and stability as a necessary and vital need for the economic development process. Security is the main pillar of stability, and stability is the guarantee for the success of development. Africa urgently needs these three components together.

Brothers and sisters, Africa has emerged cohesive and strong from the era of colonialism and foreign domination. Its groups and tribes have coexisted as brothers and neighbors across borders and within the same homeland. Loyalty to the homeland has remained above any other loyalty. Our affiliation to the African continent and to its civilization and interests has superseded all other affiliations. Africa has respected its borders, enshrined its territorial unity and integrity, and safeguarded its states' sovereignty, independence, and freedom in accordance with its charter, which was adopted by its founding leaders 30 years ago. Therefore, the recent aspects of struggle that have divided the sons of the same homeland and threatened security and stability in some parts of the continent do not conform with the genuine African spirit. They must not be interpreted as representing an African phenomenon or a permanent fixture in Africa with which we have to coexist and accept as part of the new continental reality. On the contrary, it must be viewed as a passing and temporary phenomenon that does not conform with firm African traditions and does not agree with our long history and rich heritage.

An example of this deteriorating situation, on which we must not remain silent, is the situation in fraternal Somalia. Despite the honest and sincere efforts undertaken by neighboring countries, the OAU, the United Nations, and several friendly states, the Somali people continue to pay a heavy price for the power struggles and rivalries at the expense of the country's unity and its social fabric and at the expense of its stability and the security of its citizens.

I have taken it upon myself to do my utmost to put an end to this destructive crisis by virtue of my responsibility as OAU chairman and by virtue of my capacity as president of Egypt, which has strong historical and cultural relations with Somalia.

The efforts, which we coordinated with the brothers and presidents, who played a special role in this regard, focussed on closing ranks and calling on all factions without exception to agree to a national reconciliation formula. The efforts resulted in the issuance of the Cairo

Declaration, which constituted a solid base and a common ground for all factions to get out of the current crisis. We are renewing our call to all sides to place Somalia above ambitions, and to restore unity to the country and security and reassurance to the people. We urge them to start a sincere and determined march toward unity and national reconciliation so that this fraternal country can continue its development and message.

If we are to learn a lesson from this tragedy, it is that Africa is most capable of solving its problems by itself. Assistance from friendly countries and international organizations, no matter how necessary, cannot replace the African role but only support it. The responsibility lies primarily with the people of Africa, because they know best the problems of their countries and societies.

In central Africa, that strategically important region thanks to its unique location where the great Nile starts and many friendly countries share borders, heavy blood was shed on the soil of two friendly countries, Rwanda and Burundi. The vicious fighting pained our hearts because it bordered on genocide, where hundreds of thousands of people were killed, resources that we urgently need were wasted, and hundreds of thousands of people were turned into refugees burdening the neighboring countries and depleting their resources, let alone the war's negative reflections on Africa's image and culture.

These tragic situations, brothers and sisters, place on the shoulders of our organization, the world community, and the United Nations a common humanitarian duty and a moral obligation to move to stop this bleeding so that its aftermath and consequences do not extend to the heart of the continent and to this spot, which is vital to its own peoples and to the neighboring peoples.

In Burundi, the OAU's swift moves to control the situation prevented further deterioration. These moves constituted one of the first successful trials of the conflict resolution mechanism which the OAU has established. The OAU envoy contacted all forces in the government and the opposition, and this set the appropriate stage for containing the situation and easing tension.

Another lesson to be learned from our experience in this central African region is that the presence of peace-keeping forces, although undeniably important, is not an alternative to a genuine peace among the sons of the nation, whether in the government or the opposition, within the framework of legitimacy, law, respect for man's dignity, and the use of the language of dialogue and reconciliation.

Perhaps the real dilemma facing African countries in certain areas is that of maintaining internal stability and national cohesion. Unity should be preserved through pluralism. The time is right for the OAU, with all its agencies, to turn its utmost attention to this issue, among others.

Against this background, the OAU continued its efforts to restore stability, consolidate national cohesion, and unify national forces in Angola, Liberia, and Mozambique. I had urgent exchanges with the influential forces in these countries with a view to probing the problems there and resolving them.

In the same context, the OAU is in touch with the brothers in Cameroon and Nigeria in an effort to resolve their dispute. We hope that our efforts there will succeed in defusing tensions and finding an acceptable solution. Both sides have exhibited a desire to reach an understanding and begin a dialogue.

Brothers and sisters, solidarity among African and Arab nations both inside and outside Africa has been instrumental in many great achievements concerning African liberation, the liquidation of imperialism, and the achievement of self-determination.

The firm backing by African nations of just Arab causes in various international forums has been remarkable. African support of the Palestinian issue and the rights of the Palestinian people has always been courageous and impressive.

Brothers and sisters, I am pleased to tell you that, following daunting negotiations, our efforts have been crowned with great success in the signing of the self-rule agreement in Gaza and Jericho. Israel and the Palestinians signed the agreement on 4 May 1994. The self-rule agreement is merely a first step toward fulfilling the rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people for self-determination. We hope that it will be followed by similar steps on other tracks of the Arab-Israeli peace talks and that a just and comprehensive peace will be achieved by all the nations of the Middle East.

Brothers and sisters, seen from a political and strategic overview, African and Middle East security are linked. This is why we made an initiative, which we are trying to promote in various forums. This initiative calls for turning the Middle East and Africa into zones that are free from nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction.

Today, Africa and the Middle East face new horizons as the 21st century approaches. Our nations need to preserve their resources and potentials, elevate their standards of living, and achieve development and prosperity. The only way to attain these noble objectives is by maintaining security and stability throughout Africa and the Middle East. The threat of mass destruction should disappear from Africa, the birthplace of the oldest civilizations, and the Middle East, the birthplace of major religions and the ancient cultures of the East. Our nations look with hope and confidence to reaping together the fruits of the great seeds sown by our founding fathers 30 years ago in the black African soil.

Brothers and sisters, during the past year you gave me the honor of being OAU chairman for the second time in

five years. You laid on me the responsibility of representing it and speaking with the leaders of the outside world on your behalf. I hope that my efforts in this connection were adequate to the task.

On this occasion, I feel it is necessary for me to offer my thanks to all the brother presidents for the sincere fraternal cooperation they have shown me. This helped me to accomplish the chairman's tasks. Throughout my period of responsibility I did not feel I was alone but was always surrounded by your sincere support. None of you hesitated to carry out what I asked them to do for the good of our mutual interests and united destiny. This gave me additional pride in your comradeship and fraternity and in belonging with you to the greater African entity and its splendid civilization. Furthermore, your objective attitude, frankness, truthfulness to yourselves, and putting the general interest above other considerations have given me fresh confidence in this young continent's future and the ability of its future generations to confront new problems and challenges with total fortitude. In this task they will rely on their unshakeable faith in the principles of African unity and their firm commitment to strengthening solidarity and cooperation among the continent's nations until their noble objectives are attained.

Brothers and sisters, I must not forget to offer my thanks to OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim for his sincere cooperation and perseverance which decisively helped us to carry out the achievements of the past year.

Long live our African continent in security and stability. Long live its nations, united and strong. Long live the African nations' struggle for economic development and progress. Long live the memory of Africa's devout martyrs.

Let the torches of liberty burn everywhere in Africa. Let the light of learning and civilization spread in the corners of this glorious continent.

Long live the OAU. Long live the memory of its pioneers and founding leaders. May God give us all success. Peace and the mercy of God be with you. [applause]

'Arafat on Self-Rule Implementation

*LD1306153294 Cairo ESC Television in Arabic
1116 GMT 13 Jun 94*

[Address by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the opening session of the OAU summit conference in Tunis—live]

[Excerpts] Your excellency, Brother Chairman; Your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, on this occasion, the convening of the 30th session of the OAU summit conference on the green land of Tunisia, I address you from heart to heart, in my own name, on behalf of my brothers, the members of the PLO Executive Committee and the government of the Palestinian national authority, and on behalf of our Palestinian people. The

warmest greetings and best wishes for success for the proceedings of your respected summit. [passage omitted]

Your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. [passage omitted] We are facing some problems, which are slightly hampering the tasks of our Palestinian National Authority. This is due to the very slow implementation on the ground of what had been agreed upon, in addition to the procrastination of some of the states which promised funds in handing out these funds, even though they committed themselves to and agreed upon such amounts during their successive meetings to enable the government of the Palestinian National Authority to create its bodies and institutions, to embark upon the construction process of our national economy, and our public facilities, which are totally destroyed—totally destroyed—due to the Israeli occupation. Yes, totally destroyed due to the Israeli occupation.

We have to start our reconstruction work among the rubble left behind by the occupation. This situation has gone as far as starvation in Gaza, which is witnessing the highest population density in the world. [passage omitted]

Yes, Your excellences, heads of state; it is a destroyed infrastructure. This situation does not only hinder the National Authority Government from shouldering its responsibilities, it also frustrates the hopes our people pin on the peace process and the future of coexistence and cooperation in the region. It will also weaken the ongoing efforts we are making with all the brothers and friends aimed at achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. A peace, which safeguards and guarantees stability, security, and welfare for all the region's nations and states. This peace would also guarantee for our Palestinian people the end of the Israeli occupation of their land and sanctity, enabling them to restore and practice their firm national rights of freedom, independence and sovereignty, and to achieve a just and comprehensive peace on all fronts throughout the region.

Mr President, heads of states and brother participants. No doubt you are following the successive statements and the fabricated storm which some Israelis are stirring, particularly regarding the issue of Jerusalem and its isolation and the demographic and settlement changes in it, which is seen as a violation to what we have agreed upon: Not to make a decision in advance regarding the issues earmarked for the final stage of negotiations, at the forefront of which are the issues of Jerusalem, settlement, refugees and the final borders, and other issues. With these measures, stances and statements the Israeli Government, or some members of the Israeli Government, is working to impose a status quo situation in advance regarding an issue that touches the feelings not only of the Palestinian people—yes, not only the Palestinian people—but that of the Arabs, the Muslims, the Christians throughout the world. This also is seen as a blatant violation of UN resolutions, Geneva conventions on human rights, and Arab, African, Islamic,

Nonalignment conferences' resolutions on this holy issue. It also violates the resolutions and stances of the U.S. Administration, the European Union, Russia, China, Japan and others.

By making these statements and taking these stances some Israeli quarters are weakening the steps that are aimed at building trust, which we are working to establish between the two peoples in order to make a new Middle East, which in the future would be based on coexistence and cooperation between nations. However, the continuation of such statements and measures will not help to advance the peace process toward achieving the hoped-for goals, which harbor good, and benefits for all nations and states in the region and the world.

We understand, yes, we understand the importance of the religious position of the holy city for all religions. We respect this out of a total loyalty to the spiritual and civil heritage of Jerusalem and Palestine; its tolerance and peaceful coexistence among the religions throughout the centuries. Therefore, we should all protect these civil, religious, historic and humanitarian values. We will not allow, we will not allow any extremist forces, either over here or over there, to obstruct, or sabotage the peace process, or to alter the character of the holy city as it is held by all these divine religions.

Mr Chairman, please allow me to use this platform, allow me, presidents, to use this platform and talk to Mr. Rabin to tell him; I would like to tell Mr. Rabin: Let us protect the peace of the brave; let us protect the peace of the brave and the achievements of this peace for our peoples, for our peoples, our children, for the whole region, and the for the world.

Your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. Our concerns are the same, our development problems are the same. From this premise, we look at the issues of Arab-African coordination and cooperation as an urgent necessity in the shadow of the facts and developments in the new international relations. This makes it necessary for us all to take into account these developments and to consolidate our collective and bilateral relations on modern bases which serve the aspirations of our peoples for development and construction.

We are all called upon to develop the mechanisms of our action and cooperation within the Arab League, the OAU, the Islamic Conference Organization and the Nonaligned Movement in order to settle the issues and crises facing us on the security, social and economic levels within the framework of this new world order, about which the late Rajiv Ghandi said: New order, new order to order; [previous six words in English] and also settling bilateral differences and conflicts within the framework of understanding, dialogue, and mutual respect between us all, so as to prevent foreign interference, and not to allow the imposition of solutions which do not agree with the interests of our peoples and countries, and which are likely to make conflicts worse and put a seal of approval on them. [passage omitted]

We will preserve, God willing, after our return to our homeland, Palestine, our membership [as an observer] if you allow us, if you allow us to keep this membership, which gives us pleasure and pride. We will continue to give impetus to the cooperation between the government of the Palestinian National Authority and the PLO, and our African brothers in all fields. [passage omitted]

Your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. We are entering the new stage of our people's struggle with self-confidence, and the confidence in our people's capability and will to deal with it with intelligence, wisdom and far-sightedness, knowing the volume of current and future difficulties and challenges. Out of the depth of the ties of brotherhood and common destiny linking our peoples, and our joint aspiration for the future, we expect your warm and fraternal backing and your support for our efforts and those of our people in completing the construction of their national independence so they can live free and sovereign lives on their land, in their state, and contribute with their brothers in the Arab and African world and in the region to achieving the supreme goals for which we all work, for the future and aspirations of our peoples.

We reiterate our solidarity with the fraternal and friendly peoples in Rwanda, Somalia and Liberia, hoping that they will overcome their ordeals. We also declare our solidarity with the peoples of Angola and Mozambique with regard to the issue of democracy. We call for lifting the blockades on the fraternal people of Libya and Iraq, and for an end to the tragedies facing the fraternal people of Bosnia. [passage omitted]

Abacha, Biya Discuss Bakassi

*AB1406094594 Lome Radio Lome in French
0600 GMT 14 Jun 94*

[Text] The 30th summit of the OAU enters its second day today in Tunis. South African President Nelson Mandela, who was imprisoned for 27 years and has become the first black president of a multiracial and democratic South Africa, was given a rousing welcome as he entered the conference hall. Rwanda, with its hundreds of thousands of deaths and refugees, became the main topic of discussion at the opening session during which the Egyptian president handed over the OAU chairmanship to Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali.

General Eyadema, who is also attending the summit, saw his mediation efforts crowned with the reconciliation between Nigerian and Cameroonian heads of state, who were at loggerheads over the Bakassi Peninsula. Kojovi Gbadayi reports from Tunis:

[Begin recording] [Gbadayi] There were 42 African heads of state and monarchs present at the opening session of the 30th summit of the pan-African organization. Among these heads of state was President Gnassingbe Eyadema, who went to Tunis to make Togo's voice heard. The various speakers—from President Ben Ali of Tunisia to President Mubarak of Egypt, passing through President Konan Bedie of Cote d'Ivoire and Nelson Mandela of South Africa, as well as UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali—in turn called for the redress of Africa, the strengthening of mutual understanding, and inter-African cooperation.

The main event of the day, however, was the meeting in the afternoon between Presidents Paul Biya of Cameroon and Sani Abacha of Nigeria. This is the first time that two heads of state, at loggerheads over their common border, are meeting at the initiative of President Eyadema. For several months now, the Togolese head of state has been devoting his efforts to reconciling the views of the Nigerian and Cameroonian leaders in order to arrive at the peaceful settlement of the conflict over Bakassi Island. The Abacha-Biya meeting was sanctioned by a joint communique, the French version of which was read by Cameroonian Foreign Minister Ferdinand Oyono:

[Oyono] At the initiative of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, President Paul Biya, president of the Republic of Cameroon and General Sani Abacha, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria met in Tunis. The two heads of state examined the situation created by the territorial conflict between their two states. They agreed to set up a joint commission, under the auspices of the Togolese President in order to seek ways and means of finding a just and peaceful solution to the conflict, without resorting to the International Court of Justice. To this end, a meeting, to be preceded by a foreign ministers' conference, will take place within the next few weeks in Lome.

[Gbadayi] The Nigerian and Cameroonian heads of state embraced each other before leaving their host, Gen. Eyadema. President Eyadema had earlier in the morning received Rene Delaire, the French president's adviser on African affairs. [end recording]

Burundi

Attack in Kayanza, Shooting in Bujumbura Reported

Fifteen Killed; 5 Injured

EA1306191394 Dakar PANA in English 1710 GMT
13 Jun 94

[Text] Bujumbura, 13 Jun (PANA)—An armed attack on Monday [13 June] morning killed fifteen civilians and seriously wounded five in the center of Kayanza, a town in the central Burundian province of Kayanza, at the border with Butare (southern Rwanda), Burundian radio announced on Monday.

Quoting the Kayanza District commander, the radio added that the streets of the town were deserted. The inhabitants who were surprised in their sleep by the attack remained at home waiting for calm to return.

A similar attack occurred last weekend when grenades were thrown into a pub, seriously wounding eleven people, one of whom died in hospital and two are still in a critical state, medical sources said. Since Friday, violent clashes have been taking place between the regular Army and armed gangs based on the hills around Bujumbura, the Burundian capital.

Burundian radio, quoting military sources, said the death toll was six among the assailants and two among the military.

Interim president Sylvestre Ntibantunganya is currently in Tunis attending the 30th summit of OAU heads of states and governments.

Security Situation Reviewed

EA1306210394 Bujumbura Radio-Télévision Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Excerpt] Shooting has been going on since Thursday [9 June] in the Commune of Isale, Kanyosha in the areas of Muyira and Nyambye in Bujumbura Province. Hundreds of people have fled the fighting between soldiers and armed groups. They came down from the hills to Bujumbura. Prime Minister Anatole Kanyenkiko today met all the people involved in maintaining security in rural Bujumbura and Bujumbura city. They studied the security situation in the province where peace has been seriously affected. [passage omitted]

Rural Displaced Head to Bujumbura

EA1306215994 Bujumbura Radio-Télévision Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] The insecure situation in rural Bujumbura has caused a sizable movement of the population toward the town of Bujumbura. First, the refugees went to Kamenge zone. Others went toward the Saint Michel church, the unity monument, and the residence of the papal representative. According to the [words indistinct] contacted

by telephone, the residence of the papal representative alone has been housing around 700 displaced people for the last two days—around two-thirds are children. The residence is not prepared for this amount of people and was obliged to call for help from UNICEF, which has just finished distributing protein biscuits.

Opposition Threatens To Form Parallel Government

AB1306192894 Dakar PANA in English 1730 GMT
13 Jun 94

[Text] Bujumbura, 13 Jun (PANA)—Eight Burundian opposition parties have threatened to name their own president and form a parallel government if the ruling Front for Democracy in Burundi (Frodebu) appoints a president in July.

"If Frodebu (which is mainly Hutu) names a head of state on 1 July as has recently been announced by Jean-Marie Ngendahayo, Burundian foreign affairs minister, without the approval of all political forces in the country, the coalition of opposition parties will not hesitate to do likewise. If they form a government, we will form ours," the opposition parties said Sunday [12 June].

The announcement was made on Sunday in Bujumbura at the end of a big rally originally called to raise funds for the displaced persons in the war, by a member of parliament, Francois Ngeze (Hutu) of the Union for National Progress (Uprona) whose membership is mainly Tutsi. [Words indistinct] Ngeze headed a self-proclaimed council of public salvation after the killing of President Melchior Ndadaye last October.

Ngeze said that the naming of a new president has to be done after 12 prerequisites have been met. These included the drawing of a timetable for the disarmament of civilians. He also called for the suspension of territorial and local administration officials involved in the October 1993 genocide and the distribution of weapons to the population, the recalling of ambassadors "who behave like spokespersons for Frodebu and not for the Burundian nation".

The opposition is also calling for the dismantling of the Presidential Guard, which has been created along the Rwandan model and an end to the forceful return of displaced persons to their homes before the minimum security and housing conditions were met.

Responding to the opposition pre-conditions, the Frodebu government has insisted that a president nominated from the majority party has to be installed first before anything else is considered.

Coup Rumors Circulate in Bujumbura

BR1306141794 Groot Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD in Dutch 11-12 Jun 94 p 7

[Report by Nina Verhaeghe in Bujumbura]

[Text] Bujumbura—Tension remains high in the Burundian capital due to the political impasse round the appointment of a new president. A text circulated political circles this week, said to come from the intelligence service. It spoke of the preparation of a coup d'etat.

The text gave the names of some 25 people who attended a clandestine meeting presided by the former president, Colonel Bagaza. In addition to seven members of the military, the meeting included representatives from the Uprona [Unity and National Progress], Raddes, Abasa, and Annade [expansions unknown] opposition parties. The text said there was a list of 300 people who were to be eliminated, mainly from the top layers of Frodebu [Burundi Democratic Front]. The first attempt to eliminate them was normally to have started on Wednesday (8 June). But the leaking of the information is reported to have prevented the attempt. It has been confirmed that there was panic on Wednesday among Frodebu members.

The text indicated 28 June as the latest possible date for the coup. Given its destabilizing effect, it is unlikely that Frodebu would itself deliberately spread false rumors.

In recent months there have been various rumors doing the rounds in Bujumbura about an imminent coup and above all about secret opposition meetings. They are taking place in a general atmosphere of considerable political insecurity. This week some people died in shooting incidents between armed civilians and soldiers, just to the north of the city.

Rwanda

Rebels Announce Capture of Government Base Town

AB1306153394 Paris AFP in English 1308 GMT 13 Jun 94

[By Annie Thomas]

[Excerpts] Kigali, June 13 (AFP)—Rwandan rebel leader Paul Kagame said Monday [13 June] that his fighters had seized control of the town of Gitarama, where the self-proclaimed interim government fled and set up its base in April.

The fall of Gitarama, 50 kilometres (30 miles) southwest of the embattled capital Kigali, could not be confirmed by UN officials in Kigali or government forces.

The rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) had been battling the army for two weeks for control of Gitarama. "We control 90 percent of the town, including the centre, and the situation will be completely clear this afternoon," Kagame told reporters at Kanombe military camp near Kigali airport. "There was a big fight yesterday and last night it was taken by our forces," Kagame said, adding that the entire town was in rebel hands except for "one or two hills" where beleaguered government forces were still holding out.

"We are following government forces as they are moving towards Ruhengeri (a town north-west of Kigali)," Kagame added.

Some members of the interim government proclaimed after the April 6 death of president Juvenal Habyarimana fled Gitarama several days ago, UN spokesman Jean-Guy Plante said.

UN officials were unaware of the whereabouts of Prime Minister Jean Kambanda.

Fierce artillery and small arms battles meanwhile raged in Kigali. According to Kagame, the rebels gained ground.

Philippe Gaillard, head of the International Red Cross in Kigali, said two shells presumably fired by the rebels had slammed into the Red Cross hospital compound in a government-held area of Kigali on Sunday. Four or five others landed just outside. Nobody was hurt, and Gaillard said he had lodged protests with both sides.

Rebel and army commanders meanwhile resumed UN-brokered truce talks Monday at UN headquarters in Kigali's Amahoro hotel.

Brigadier-General Marcel Gatsinzi, representing the army, told reporters he had no information about Gitarama.

The rebels control a large section of the road south from Gitarama to the town of Butare and the Burundi border. [passage omitted]

UN soldiers meanwhile resumed the evacuation of civilians trapped behind hostile lines in Kigali, but some refused to leave rebel-held areas for places they considered less safe.

The UN has moved about 2,000 people from rebel-controlled areas to government-held sectors and vice-versa. But evacuations were suspended last week after a convoy came under fire.

The UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) decided to continue evacuations Monday after both sides agreed to a four-hour truce to allow the convoys to get through.

A convoy of empty trucks set out Monday morning for the Sainte-Famille church, where about 8,000 people are sheltering behind government lines. Another convoy went to the rebel-held Amahoro stadium. Each was to ferry about 150 people to areas the UN considers safer. But none of the 5,000 civilians encamped in squalor at the stadium would go. [passage omitted]

Battle for Gitarama Detailed

EA1306185994 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1730 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Excerpt] After recent fierce fighting, the town of Gitarama is entirely in the hands of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF]. Our colleague, Jean-Paul Habineza, reports.

[Begin Habineza recording] Gitarama is entirely in the hands of the RPF. Fighting had been fierce of late in Gitarama. After realizing that the RPF had captured Kabgayi, 2 to 3 km from the town, government forces reinforced their positions with additional troops mostly from Ruhengeri. They even lightly pushed back the RPF. The RPF soldiers then surrounded Gitarama town and closed all entry roads. The fighting increased. Some government soldiers lost their lives while others fled.

The chief commander of the Rwandan Patriotic Army, Major General Paul Kagame, said it was this morning that the RPF clearly captured Gitarama town. Our friend Louise Kayibanda, who sent us the news, informed us that she visited Murambi the headquarters of the so-called government and said that the area looked like a farm, so it is clear that the so-called government left the place long ago. On the significance of capturing Gitarama, Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame said the meaning was both political and military. Politically, it is clear that the government, which is continuously on the run, is useless. Militarily, Paul Kagame said, this victory, along with others shows that the RPF troops are doing well at the front. Paul Kagame said the continuing fighting was aimed at stopping the killings. [passage omitted] [end recording]

RPF Troops Find Mass Grave

EA1306205694 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1730 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Excerpts] According to news sent to us by our colleague Louise Kayibanda in Gitarama the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] troops found an enormous hole where many people had been buried. Louise Kayibanda says that along the Gitarama-Nyanza road, there are many refugees who escaped the killings and other refugees who had come from Gisenyi. These had earlier fled the fighting and went to Gisenyi, but they were sent back because they were Banyenduga. They returned to the RPF area. [passage omitted]

Government forces are in a critical situation on all fronts; those on Kigali hill are counting their days. Those on Jari hill may even have fled by now. For the government forces, it is as bad to hear about the fall of Gitarama as the fall of Kanombe airport area. Gitarama was the second headquarters of the so-called government. Shortly, the government will be on the run forever. [passage omitted]

Interim President Reacts to Capture of Gitarama

LD1306195794 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] The first reaction to the Rwandan Patriotic Front announcement of the capture of Gitarama was that of the interim president, Theodore Sindikubwabo, who is in Tunis. He was speaking to Assane Diop:

[Begin Sindikubwabo recording] If Gitarama has fallen, there are still 10 prefectures, quite a few of them still controlled by our armed forces, and we have the choice of working where we want. Gitarama is at a crossroads leading to Butare in the south, to Kigali. It is also at a crossroads leading to Gisenyi, to Kibuye. It is an economically strategic point, it is a strategic place for the fighting because, militarily, if the government forces are split, those of the south, those of the north, those of [word indistinct], this would be extremely serious for us. [end recording]

RPF on Sindikubwabo's Remarks

EA1406115594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 0430 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Excerpt] Theodore Sindikubwabo learned about the fall of Gitarama at the 30th OAU meeting in Tunis. A correspondent asked him for his reaction. Old Man Sindikubwabo, who has started to forget how to count, said it does not mean anything as the government still controls 10 prefectures. His counting due to advanced age is wrong as Rwanda does not have 15 prefectures. Rwanda did not grow bigger after his two-month stay in power. Rwanda has 10 prefectures and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] controls many of them. Among these are Byumba, Kibungo, Kigali, Gitarama and a big portion of Ruhengeri. Sindikubwabo no longer controls 10 prefectures, but five which he does not control completely. He controls Gisenyi, Kibuye, Cyangugu, and Gikongoro. He does not really control Butare as we occupy many of the prefecture's communes.

By saying that he is just camping in Gitarama and that he will continue his journey to other prefectures, Sindikubwabo should remember that the liberation campaign is continuing and that the RPF is keeping up its campaign to rescue innocent people still being killed.

In an interview with Radio France International, Sindikubwabo said the loss of Gitarama is an important setback, politically and militarily. No one knows when he became a soldier. However, this explains why his troops continue to be defeated as though they were not present.

In short, Sindikubwabo, with a sad voice, at least accepted that if Gitarama has been captured then things are serious. Speaking in French, he said it is serious. He said this is because troops in all areas—the south, Kigali, the north—are no longer in contact. [passage omitted].

Zaire**Tshisekedi Not in Race for Prime Minister Post**

LD1306171594 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1600 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] In Zaire, the new parliament, the High Council of the Republic - Transitional Parliament [HCR-PT] this afternoon initiated the process for the election of a new prime minister. Herve de Guelinck reports:

[Guelinck] The HCR-PT has accepted the candidature of seven candidates for the post of prime minister. Etienne Tshisekedi, the opposition leader and the prime minister elected in August 1992 by the sovereign national conference, is no longer in the race: He still sees himself as the elected prime minister and not as a candidate. Among the seven candidates which have been accepted are three former prime ministers, including Kengo Wa Dondo, who has a reputation for being a good manager and who would be likely to restore the trust of international monetary institutions. According to our information, the

introduction of the candidates started this afternoon although there is not yet a quorum of two-thirds of councillors; some 40 are reported to be missing.

It must be pointed that Etienne Tshisekedi's friends consider this election process illegal and are keeping away from the session. If there is a quorum of two-thirds this afternoon, a vote will be held. Otherwise, it will be necessary to wait until tomorrow because the presence of two-thirds will no longer be necessary tomorrow in accordance with the internal regulations.

It must be pointed out that neither the chairman of the HCR-PT, Mgr Monsengwo, nor the deputy chairman representing the opposition, Social-Christian Joseph Ileo, are present in Kinshasa. This is why the HCR-PT office is currently dominated by President Mobutu's allies, which may account for the fact that, in spite of a lot of criticism, the HCR-PT is intent on going forward, even if this means forcing through the election of the prime minister.

Joint Statement Issued After Volkstaat Talks

MB1306203694 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2011 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Pretoria June 13 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] is to make direct representation to the constitutional assembly for the formation of an Afrikaner volkstaat [homeland]. This was agreed to on Monday [13 June] when CP leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg and Freedom Front leader Gen Constand Viljoen met First Deputy President Thabo Mbeki in Pretoria.

A joint statement issued afterwards said the CP would also pursue the matter with the various parties represented in the government of national unity.

It said the CP's request to negotiate directly with the government—originally communicated to President Nelson Mandela—would be conveyed to the cabinet for its consideration.

"The meeting recognised the fact that the constitution provided for a mechanism and a process to address the question of a volkstaat," the statement said.

Hartzenberg: Talks Digressed

MB1406065794 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2246 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Pretoria June 13 SAPA—Monday's meeting to discuss the Afrikaner volkstaat [homeland] issue had "digressed completely" from the spirit and agreement reached two weeks ago with President Nelson Mandela, Conservative Party [CP] leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg said in a statement.

Dr Hartzenberg and Freedom Front [FF] leader Gen Constand Viljoen met Deputy President Thabo Mbeki at Pretoria's Union Buildings on Monday to discuss the formation of a volkstaat.

A joint statement issued afterwards said the CP was to make direct representation to the Constitutional Assembly regarding the formation of a volkstaat. The CP would also pursue the matter with the various parties represented in the government of national unity.

It said the CP's request to negotiate directly with the government—originally communicated to President Mandela—would be conveyed to the cabinet for its consideration. "The meeting recognised the fact that the constitution provided for a mechanism and a process to address the question of a volkstaat," the joint statement said.

But in a separate statement issued later, Dr Hartzenberg said the discussions had "digressed completely" from the spirit and agreement reached two weeks ago with Mr Mandela.

During those discussions direct negotiation between the CP/Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] and the government had been agreed on. Other interested

parties would be able to take part and a forum would be established for this purpose, Dr Hartzenberg said. "Today the standpoint was taken that all negotiations must be done through the volkstaat council [VC]. This is unacceptable to the CP and the AVF because the VC has been appointed only by the Freedom Front and because it is inherently limited by the... constitution as well as the agreement between Gen Viljoen and the ANC."

Dr Hartzenberg said these limitations precluded full political independence for Afrikaners and a further interview would have to be held with President Mandela.

In order to ensure a permanent solution and lasting peace it was essential the agreement already reached with President Mandela be honoured and executed, he said.

R65 Billion To Be Spent on Social Services

MB1206125494 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
(BUSINESS TIMES Supplement) in English 12 Jun 94 p 1

[By Sven Lunsche]

[Text] Almost R65-billion [rand] will be spent on social services in fiscal 1994/95, most of it coming from existing programmes, according to preliminary estimates. The share of total state spending going to social services has risen markedly over the past few years. In the 1993/94 Budget 44 percent of spending was allocated to social services.

If a similar percentage is applied to this year's R125-billion Budget then social services will cost about R55-billion.

Such spending should go a long way in helping the government get its reconstruction and development programme (RDP) off the ground. Included in the funds is money earmarked for spending on education, housing, social security and welfare, health facilities, electrification, small business and job creation.

The government has announced the establishment of a R2.5-billion RDP fund as part of the 1994/95 Budget, jointly administered by Minister without Portfolio, Jay Naidoo, and Finance Minister Derek Keys. Money from this fund is to be used as "seed money", says Bernie Fanaroff, an adviser to Mr Naidoo.

Mr Fanaroff sees the two main functions of the RDP fund as a kick-start for development projects and reemphasising spending priorities within existing government departments. He says the government will be looking at the provinces to provide "coherent and integrated projects within the RDP".

Analysts say that the key to the success of the RDP will be a shift in spending priorities within government departments. If previous trends are maintained this year, less than 10 percent of this amount will be capital

expenditure, but analysts point out that salaries of teachers, for example, are a key to the success of education projects.

Billions of rands in development finance have also been set aside by parastatal institutions. The largest of these, the Development Bank, financed projects valued at R1.75-billion in 1993/94 and arranged an additional R750-million from other borrowers.

A spokesman says that similar amounts could be expected this year.

Jolyon Nuttall, communications director of the Independent Development Trust (IDT), says that the IDT plans to disburse over R530-million for calendar 1994.

The provision of electricity to 350,000 homes, one of the short-term objectives of the RDP, could cost up to R1.5-billion, but Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] has stated that it will be able to meet this target.

The biggest question mark hangs over foreign aid. Provisional figures released by the Department of Foreign Affairs show that almost R4-billion in aid and concessional loan finance had been guaranteed by foreign governments soon after the elections.

Most of this money will be spread over a period of up to three years and at most a third will be available this year.

Mr Fanaroff says only grant aid would be added to the RDP fund and that the government was drawing up guidelines to evaluate foreign aid.

Committed spending on social services 1994/5

Government budgeting allocation to social services	R55 billion
RDP Fund	R2.5 billion
Development Bank Of Southern Africa	R2.5 billion
Foreign Aid	R1.5 billion
Eskom	R1.3 billion
Independent Development Fund	R530 million
Kagiso Trust	R410 million
Small Business Development Corporation	R310 million
Industrial Development Corporation	R220 million
Total	R64.27 billion

Deputy Minister on Effects of Inflation on RDP

MB1306154694 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1423 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Johannesburg June 13 SAPA—A rise in inflation would negate the success of the new government's Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP], Deputy Finance Minister Alec Erwin warned Monday [13 June]. "Its (the RDP) effect will be retarded if inflation erodes the real income earned in newly created

jobs or micro and small enterprises, areas which are most vulnerable to inflation," he said.

Consequently, President Nelson Mandela and the cabinet were "unquestionably" committed to ongoing monetary and fiscal discipline. "We all agree that we need reconstruction... but, in government we accept that we cannot spend our way to these objectives," he told the opening of the new headquarters of the International Bank of Southern Africa in Johannesburg.

A ballooning fiscal deficit would likely increase inflationary pressures and thus would also harm the ability of South Africa's industries to restructure in a highly competitive global environment. "It (industry restructuring) will not succeed if domestic prices rise more rapidly than international prices," he said.

Mr Erwin said a comprehensive and precise white paper on the RDP was being prepared for tabling in Parliament, which would include proposals on the RDP fund.

Government would Allocate R2.5-billion [rand] in the upcoming budget to the fund, and it could be supplemented by international grant aid and private sector assistance. The state's commitment would be derived from departmental savings and re-allocations in the budget to be presented on June 22.

"These funds will go back through government line departments at national, provincial and local level to kickstart the reordering of priorities in the areas identified in the president's state of the nation address," Mr Erwin said.

The government also intended to augment domestic savings with foreign capital resources once the preparations for a comprehensive RDP had been completed.

The government is awaiting an international credit rating assessment before approaching global capital markets to raise financing.

"(In addition), there is likely to be a considerable increase in demand for corporate, trade and structured financing and we welcome the role that international bank and the three major European banking houses it represents will play in this regard," he said.

Germany's Dresdner Bank AG, France's Banque Nationale de Paris and Belgium's Banque Bruxelles Lambert are the three shareholders in the Johannesburg-based international bank.

The opening of the bank's new premises was attended by senior executives from all three financial institutions.

"We hope to play a role in facilitating SA's re-entry into the global financial community, working alongside established local banks," Dresdner Bank AG international head Volker Burghagen told reporters earlier.

"Sa needs international investment and we hope to be a link in the chain that brings it... We are also ready to serve leading SA companies in their domestic markets and as they take advantage of new international opportunities."

Military Analyst: RDP Spending Would Boost Security

*MB1306201594 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1834 GMT 13 Jun 94*

[Text] Cape Town June 13 SAPA—Diverting resources from defence to the government's Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP] would enhance rather than undermine South Africans' security, military analyst Laurie Nathan said on Monday. Mr Nathan, director of the Cape-Town based Centre for Conflict Resolution, said a number of arguments had been presented in recent weeks for maintaining or increasing the defence budget.

The argument that it was necessary to maintain a credible defence capability was correct as a general principle, but its application depended on circumstances. South Africa was over-armed in the regional context as none of the Southern Africa Development Community states was capable of posing a military threat. There was no foreseeable military threat from outside the region.

"The potential in fact exists for a high level of political, diplomatic and security co-operation in the post-apartheid southern Africa," he said.

"Disarmament in South Africa would facilitate disarmament throughout the subcontinent, releasing resources for development and potentially leading to greater internal stability."

In South Africa the greatest threats to citizens' security were non-military problems such as poverty, unemployment and a lack of adequate social services.

"The bottom line is that money spent on defence could otherwise have been used for development programmes and welfare services," Mr Nathan said.

To argue that South Africa's foreign policy, particularly in southern Africa, would depend heavily on a military role was dangerously close to South Africa's regional policy under apartheid and would undermine regional confidence.

To claims that the defence budget, at 2.6 per cent of gross national product, was not high by international standards, Mr Nathan said the United Nations and World Bank considered two per cent an acceptable figure for developing countries.

"This benchmark should be regarded as a general guideline rather than a fixed rule," he said. "It may in fact be too high in the case of South Africa since current defence spending is several times greater than total military expenditure in the rest of the region."

Noting that in 1992/93 Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] had made R110 million [rand] from domestic and foreign sales and received a state subsidy of R10 million, he said it was "untenable" to say ethical considerations should play no part in the arms trade.

Weapons were not a neutral commodity and it was not "overly pious" to ask whether South Africa wanted to boost its economy through killings in other countries.

The defence establishment could not seek to maintain a large budget on the grounds of international instability and simultaneously contribute to that instability through arms exports.

Mr Nathan said South Africa had to establish clear foreign and national security policies and conduct a transparent investigation of its arms industry before it could make rational decisions about the defence budget.

It required a clear policy on arms exports and a way of overseeing whatever criteria were laid down. Ways to cut the defence budget should also be investigated.

All of these objectives should be open to public debate, he said.

Minister Manuel on Lifting Exchange Controls

*MB1006201194 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1929 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Cape Town June 10 SAPA—The positive response of South African business to the Reconstruction and Development Programme would hasten lifting exchange control regulations, Trade Minister Trevor Manuel said on Friday [10 June]. Speaking at a press conference at the World Economic Forum summit in Cape Town he said the African National Congress' economics department and Finance Minister Derek Keys believed the controls should be lifted as soon as possible. The way South African Business responded to the political transition was going to be a key determinant of this.

Mr Manuel welcomed their response to the programme and their willingness to establish a fund for it. "I think political certainty will also see more investment by South African corporations in new opportunities. All that will hasten the date by which we will be able to announce the lifting of exchange controls. It is a matter under discussion."

Vice-chairman of the United States-based Citicorp and Citibank Bill Rhodes told journalists he was "very impressed" with the realism of the new government. South Africa needed to demonstrate it would continue to show fiscal and monetary discipline to obtain a positive credit rating in international markets. He said Citicorp had recently been granted a licence to open a representative office in South Africa and hoped to be able to do so in the next few months. It was already allocating funds to trade finance facilities. He sensed a strong recognition

by the South African Government that they needed to maintain the balance between economic reforms and providing social necessities.

Mr Manuel said funds raised by merchant banks in the US for investment in South Africa had done exceedingly well. "They've surpassed expectations. That must say something about the way people are reading the moment in South Africa."

Says Privatization Not Panacea

*MB1006192294 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1613 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Cape Town June 10 SAPA—There could be room for privatisation in South Africa but it should not be regarded as a panacea, minister of trade and industry Mr Trevor Manuel said on Friday [10 June]. Addressing a press conference at the World Economic Forum summit in Cape Town he said that for a number of people in the world privatisation was an ideological instrument. "If that is the objective then clearly it has no future and clearly it is going to come unstuck in the same way nationalisation came unstuck," he said. If any of South Africa's commercialised institutions could be disposed of for specific objectives, such as raising capital or advancing affirmative action, this would have to be looked at on merit. But we don't believe in magic wands," he said.

He indicated that bodies such as Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] and the South African Commuter Rail Corporation could not be privatised because they were needed as parastatals to address imbalances caused by years of apartheid. However, there could be other entities that might garner a different view from the government.

"I've said before, I don't feel passionately attached to Moss gas [Mossel Bay Gas Project]. The problem is that those offering privatisation as a method is that they are not interested in Moss gas because it is a loss-maker," he added.

Trade Agreements With Neighbors To Be Renegotiated

*MB1006125694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Trade and Industry Minister Trevor Manuel has said in Cape Town that trade agreements between South Africa and its neighbors will have to be renegotiated. Addressing a news conference, Mr. Manuel said that this did not mean that existing contractual agreements with neighboring countries like Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland in the Customs Union will have to be neglected. Existing structures like the Customs Union and the Preferential Trade Agreement with Zimbabwe would not necessarily be changed or phased out. Mr. Manuel said emphasis in this exercise will be on consultation and on the harmonization of existing and new trade links. Mr. Manuel said South Africa was almost certain to join the

Southern African Development Community, SADC, during the organization's summit meeting in August.

Land Affairs Minister Advocates Land Tax

*MB1106091794 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL &
GUARDIAN in English 10-16 Jun 94 p 4*

[By Farouk Chothia]

[Text] New Minister of Land Affairs Derek Hanekom has said he favours the implementation of a land tax and will be setting up a committee in the next two months to investigate its feasibility. He said that although a land tax would not provide a source of central state revenue, it would encourage farmers to use land productively. "If they do well, the percentage of income which goes to tax would go down. This would encourage people to either produce more efficiently and increase their income...or, if they can't do this, it will be an incentive for them to sell or lease. Such a tax would provide revenue for local government."

He conceded that although he personally favoured a land tax, its benefits had to be weighed against administration costs and resistance to it from farmers.

This weekend, the new minister and his department are to hold a workshop to identify key problems facing them and what restructuring will be necessary to meet the challenges ahead.

An obvious one is managing the land reform process so that, as Hanekom put it, "we succeed in meeting our objectives without threatening farmers". The objectives, according to the RDP [Reconstruction Development Plan], are to address land claims resulting from apartheid dispossession and dating from 1913, and to redistribute 30 percent of South Africa's productive land within five years.

Hanekom has identified the land restitution leg of land reform as a priority. He said his department already had 90 rural restitution cases which are not being handled by the Commission on Land Allocation. They are dealing with these, and others which are with the Commission and which can be resolved through negotiation. Cases where there is no prospect of a local solution will have to wait for the Land Claims Court.

He also wanted his department to take responsibility for the rural development aspects of the RDP and to link this to restitution cases for the rest of 1994. "The RDP won't immediately be able to deliver mass basic services to rural areas. But rural people who get back their land need basic infrastructure such as water and roads."

Hanekom's department's current budget is R68-million [rand], but he said he'll be asking for another R250-million to carry out land reform for the 1994/1995 financial year.

A White Paper on Land Reform would come out early next year, detailing the government's overall land reform programme.

Boundaries Around Johannesburg To Be Redrawn

MB1106165494 Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English 11 Jun 94 p 6

[Report by Louise Marsland]

[Text] The boundaries of towns and suburbs in and around Johannesburg are to be redrawn in a bid to create new nonracial municipalities for the region, but recommendations put forward by the statutory and political bodies involved differ substantially. A common theme in creating the new towns, however, is that emphasis has firmly been placed on socio-economic and demographic considerations. The new municipal areas have to be economically viable and represent a fair population mix of both rich and poor, thereby equally distributing the burden of reconstruction, according to sources within the Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber negotiating forum.

A transitional metropolitan council (TMC) for the central Witwatersrand area is due to be in place within weeks to oversee the creation of non-racial town councils in the area and prepare for local government elections next year. Johannesburg and Soweto are one of several major urban areas which will have a metropolitan council to assist in the integration and co-ordination of urban economies. It will legislate over the town councils in its metropolitan jurisdiction.

The Metropolitan Chamber negotiating forum is busy drawing up the internal and external boundaries of the TMC, which will legislate for the present areas of Greater Johannesburg and Soweto.

In the next few weeks there will be intense debate on the proposals handed in by the city and town councils, and on the proposals to be handed in next week by the ANC and its alliance of civic organisations.

There are two major points of departure that have to be ironed out before a final constitution for the TMC and its metropolitan substructures (municipalities) is mapped out. One is the power to be vested in the metropolitan authority, including who gets to redistribute the revenue generated in the region, and the other is the size of the new municipalities.

The statutory side have proposed that the present racially fragmented system of local government in the province be rationalised by establishing eight local councils on the basis of redrawn boundaries. The approximate size of each new municipality would be 400,000 people per local council, although they would differ in size.

Dr Harry Formanek, who represents several Randburg ratepayer and resident federations and sits on the Metropolitan Chamber committee responsible for investigating new boundaries, warns that the maps being released now are merely scenarios and will still change significantly. "There are maps floating around all over the place and everyone has a different idea. These are proposals based on economic reality and boundary reality," he says.

The city and town councils also want future local councils to control their own budgets, subject to the obligation to deliver the minimum standards of service set out by the metropolitan government; separate administrative infrastructure for the metropolitan government and the local councils to perform the powers and functions allocated to them; and a single metropolitan-wide property valuation roll.

It is known that the non-statutory bodies on the Metropolitan Chamber believe that all revenue generated by the new municipal areas should be given to the TMC on the basis of one municipality, one tax base, to redistribute the money where needed.

The ANC and its alliance partners in the Metropolitan Chamber are expected to table the creation of more than 12 new municipalities under the Witwatersrand metropolitan council, each with about 200,000 people within their boundaries. They also want "all powers currently exercised by apartheid local authorities and bodies to the immediately transferred to the TMC". The ANC and its partners also believe that attacking poverty and deprivation will be the first priority of the TMC.

The statutory side also propose that "administrator bodies" be appointed for the existing local authorities to oversee the transfer of assets, rights and obligations to the TMC and relevant local councils, oversee budgets and ensure the continuation of services while the existing segregated councils are being dissolved. It has also been proposed that a reconstruction and development programme be agreed on for immediate implementation and a strategic management team be appointed to look after the metropolitan change-management process.

Once the transitional metropolitan and municipal structures are in place in the Witwatersrand area—hopefully before the end of the year—the boundaries will be finalised and preparation for elections will begin. The holding of elections and the setting up of final structures is expected to take place in the second half of next year.

The statutory bodies propose that 30 members be nominated by the Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber negotiating forum for each local council in the transitional phase and 60 members nominated for the TMC, with 10 elected for the TMC executive committee.

Formanek urges all community organisations to get themselves involved now by attending the Metropolitan Chamber subcommittees on boundaries. "We need

meaningful input and there is a distinct lack of community-based organisations on these forums. We need people to become involved now."

Possibility of 'Countrywide' Unrest in Mines Noted

*MB1106062894 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0511 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[Text] Johannesburg June 11 SAPA—There could be countrywide unrest in mines, after the accusation by black mineworkers that white workers were hoisted to the surface before them after a shift, the white Mineworkers' Union said on Friday [10 June].

The union's general secretary, Mr Peet Ungerer, said that at several mines, white workers had been threatened, assaulted and prevented from going to work. He said the union rejected the allegations of racism.

It had been the custom for many years for workers with higher grades to be hoisted to the surface first because they had to discuss production reports with senior officials, he said.

Hundreds of Refugees Said Streaming Into Country

*MB1306120394 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
13 Jun 94 p 1*

[Article by Lulama Luti]

[Text] Hundreds of refugees fleeing civil wars and famine in most African countries are streaming into South Africa, penniless, and many are roaming the streets without any place to stay.

The Department of Home Affairs is presently processing application from more than 2,000 refugees seeking political asylum in the country.

The flood of refugees is causing serious problems for the South African authorities, who are still grappling with the issue of displaced people from violence-ravaged areas such as Natal and the East Rand.

There has been a steady increase in the number of people seeking refuge from wars and famine in Africa in the past few months.

Some have found their way to centres for the homeless such as the Welcome Home Centre in Doornfontein, Johannesburg.

The centre, which is home to about 300 homeless people, also houses about 70 refugees from countries such as Somalia, Ethiopia, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Tanzania.

The refugees included five Ethiopian dissident boxers who fled from a Mauritius-bound aircraft at Jan Smuts Airport on May 15 while en route to a boxing tournament in Mauritius.

Most of the asylum seekers had letters from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the Department of Home Affairs, identifying them as people applying for refugee status.

The director of the centre, Mrs Imelda Damane, said the UNHCR [UN High Commission for Refugees] sent refugees to the centre without providing them with money for food and shelter.

"How do they expect us to cope with this flood of people when we can't provide for local people who have fled their homes because of violence"? Damane said.

A spokesman for the UNHCR denied that the organisation referred people to the centre. He said the name of the centre was one of several appearing on a list supplied to refugees to help them find food and shelter.

According to an agreement with the Government, asylum seekers are allowed to look for employment while their applications are being processed. He said the UNHCR did not have any direct assistance programme for refugees.

The Department of Home Affairs said a total of 2,146 persons from various countries had applied at its Johannesburg office for asylum on the grounds that they were refugees.

Such applicants were issued with temporary permits pending the outcome of their applications. If successful, the refugees were granted temporary residence.

The department said it was impossible to give exact figures of refugees because many entered the country clandestinely.

De Klerk Comments on Truth Commission Decision

*MB1006192994 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1624 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Cape Town June 10 SAPA—Deputy President F W de Klerk said on Friday [10 June] that after he had been given certain assurances by President Nelson Mandela he was convinced the government would be able to reach consensus on the issue of amnesty and indemnity for political crimes committed in the past. In response to questions at a press conference at the World Economic Forum [WEF] conference in Cape Town, he said the proposed "truth commission" as announced this week by the Minister of Justice Dullah Omar had not been "agreed-upon policy". He, Mr de Klerk, had not been consulted about the announcement. But ministers in the government of national unity had been charged with looking at the matter from all angles and had to "come up with a co-ordinated approach".

Mr de Klerk said Mr Omar's announcement should be seen as "part of growing pains", but it should be remembered that Mr Omar had said he was putting on the table a basic approach. Mr Omar had made it clear a final

decision would be taken only after all views had been gathered and presented to the government. It was not a sign of tension in the government, Mr de Klerk said.

Mr Omar had also said in Parliament that the government was not looking for a witch-hunt or Nuremberg-style trials.

Mr de Klerk said he had spoken "cursorally" to Mr Mandela and Mr Mandela had given him certain assurances about details "which convinces me we will be able to reach some kind of consensus on this issue".

Mr de Klerk said he would be telling a WEF open session on Friday night that South Africa's past would have to be dealt with in such a way that "we don't get involved in vendettas and witch-hunts".

Asked about possible pitfalls, Mr de Klerk said a truth commission would not promote reconciliation if double standards were applied. But he did not wish to enter into a debate through the media while negotiations on the issue were under way.

"Whatever is decided must promote reconciliation."

Mbeki Responds to De Klerk's Remarks

*MB1006204894 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1944 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Cape Town June 10 SAPA—First Deputy President Thabo Mbeki publicly took his colleague F W de Klerk to task on Friday [10 June] for suggesting a truth commission could undermine the goodwill and sense of national unity which had begun to take root since President Nelson Mandela's inauguration.

Addressing the World Economic Forum summit in Cape Town, Mr de Klerk told international business leaders that South Africa would be foolish if it "precipitately tore out the stitches from wounds which are only now beginning to heal".

But Mr Mbeki, speaking from the same platform, said his sister-in-law was still looking for her unionist husband who had disappeared without trace in Durban about seven years ago. "We are trying to find him and we are hoping somewhere in South Africa there is somebody who knows what happened, who will come and say I am sorry...because of the particular times in which we were, we took him and because of who he was and what he was doing, given those times, unfortunately we got rid of him. That's why you can't find him. Because then his wife and two children can at last say he is dead and do whatever custom and tradition demand they do in the circumstances. It's that kind of truth, (Deputy) President de Klerk, that we are looking for." His sister-in-law could then become part of the process of national reconciliation, Mr Mbeki added.

Earlier, Mr de Klerk said South Africa had to be very careful how it approached sensitive questions relating to the past, particularly with regard to amnesty, indemnity

and the truth commission. "We agree that processes have to be developed to put the political crimes of the past behind us once and for all, that the wounds of the past must be healed. But such a process cannot be allowed to develop into a tug of war or even a running sore which might continue to suppurate for years." The reality, he said, was that during the past conflict, unacceptable crimes were committed by followers of all sides and factions. "We have just completed four years of hard negotiation aimed at resolving that conflict. We would be foolish if we precipitately tore out the stitches from wounds which are only now beginning to heal."

Mr de Klerk also said it was important that South Africa "build well" and not make basic errors that could weaken its national structure in the future. He had no problem with affirmative action, but the country should be very careful about the way it implemented such programmes, and dared not throw merit out of the window. "Instead of drifting into new state-sponsored discrimination against some members of our society, we should redouble our efforts to remove any vestiges of discrimination against any South African."

Other issues that would have to be handled with sensitivity and care were land ownership, financial discipline, the size of the civil service and the funding of the Reconstruction and Development Programme.

Defense Force Turns Away Unregistered MK Members

*MB1306170894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 13 Jun 94*

[Text] The SANDF [South African National Defense Force] says that almost half of the MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation; ANC Military Wing] members who reported to the Wallmannstal assembly point north east of Pretoria had to be turned away.

The SANDF said that their names had not been on the list provided by Umkhonto we Sizwe. In terms of constitutional discussions, this list was to have been provided by each armed movement including MK and the former TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] countries. Earlier, the ANC criticized the chief of the defense force because MK officers had not been accepted by the SANDF. Two-hundred fifty youths claiming to MK members demonstrated in front of the ANC headquarters in Johannesburg because the SANDF had turned them away.

Modise Explains Action Against WEEKLY MAIL

*MB1006191094 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1609 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] Pretoria June 10 SAPA—Minister of Defence Joe Modise on Friday [10 June] backtracked from further action against the WEEKLY MAIL newspaper, saying he

would decide on future steps about a possible report by the publication after he had studied all aspects.

The tabloid was served papers on Thursday informing it of Mr Modise's intention to seek an interdict to restrain it from publishing further stories on the South African Defence Force's former Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC). The story, published for the first time last week, deals with 23 former members of the directorate who were dismissed by former State President F W de Klerk in 1992.

Responding to the furore over the legal action, Mr Modise said he was approached on Thursday by SANDF [South African National Defense Force] head Gen Georg Meiring for permission to serve an interdict on the paper. "I granted this permission because I did not wish to read in newspapers about covert matters pertaining to my department about which I had not yet been briefed. The reason for this decision was so I could call for reports, both from the Defence Force and the respondents. Only when I have all the relevant information laid before me will I be in a position to decide what steps I will take," he said in a statement from Pretoria.

Earlier on Friday, the African National Congress criticised the minister for launching legal action against the WEEKLY MAIL. "ANC policy is unequivocally for full disclosure of past covert action and exposure of dirty tricks against the democratic movement," the organisation said in a statement on Friday. "We have conducted our struggle to achieve a democratic and open society. South Africans voted for a fully transparent process of government. We are, therefore, concerned that this principle is being compromised by the minister of defence's attempt to interdict the WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN," the statement said.

Urging the ministry to withdraw the interdict and drop the case in the Pretoria Supreme Court "without delay", it said no further action should be taken using the defence of freedom of information acts until the acts had been re-evaluated.

Decides To Withdraw Interdict

MB1306181394 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Defense Minister Joe Modise is to have last week's interdict against the WEEKLY MAIL withdrawn.

The court interdict was to prevent the paper from publishing information about former members of the defense force's Directorate of Covert Collection. The information concerned allegations that certain members of the ANC alliance, the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and others had acted as informants of the apartheid state. Mr. Joe Modise said the information can be published as it doesn't pose a threat to the democratic transition. In a statement, the minister reiterated his commitment to the principle of press freedom.

Mandela Announces Plans To Change Residences

MB1006090194 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 8 Jun 94 p 1

[Report by Gallie van Rensburg]

[Text] President Nelson Mandela has decided to take up permanent residence at Libertas in Pretoria.

This means that Deputy President F.W. de Klerk will have to find a new residence.

According to information released to BEELD, Deputy President de Klerk will occupy Overvaal, the former administrator's residence in Pretoria.

Mr. Joel Netshitenzhe, President Mandela's spokesman, yesterday confirmed that President Mandela had decided on Libertas. President Mandela temporarily stayed at the Presidency on the Bryntirion Estate while he was considering a house in Pretoria.

Mr. Netshitenzhe said it would depend on discussions between Mr. Mandela and Mr. de Klerk when Mr. Mandela would move into Libertas.

It could perhaps happen around the end of the year, after the close of the parliamentary session, BEELD was told.

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki still lives in Johannesburg. He is considering various options in Pretoria. One of them is Goede Hoop, also on the Bryntirion Estate, a spokesman from his office said.

The Presidency had earlier been the official residence of the state president in the days when South Africa still had a state president and a prime minister. The prime minister then lived at Libertas.

When President P.W. Botha became the first executive president, he stayed on at Libertas.

The Presidency had thereafter been used as a state guest house and a conference center.

People who have been in both say the Presidency is a "coldish place with large rooms," while Libertas is a "warm and comfortable house."

Mrs. Marike de Klerk, De Klerk's wife, helped to restore Libertas. Earlier this year the house was declared a national monument.

Winnie Mandela Denies Allegations of Overspending

MB1106091994 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 0530 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Deputy Arts, Culture, Science and Technology Minister Winnie Mandela has hit back at allegations of overspending during her stay in Cape Town for the opening of Parliament.

According to newspaper reports, her hotel bill came to more than 12,000 rands. Mrs. Mandela said that by asking the state to give a ruling on who should pay the account, Education Director Bernard Louw was trying to undermine her position and embarrass her. Mrs. Mandela said the newspaper reports were incorrect, but did not elaborate other than to say that she had been accompanied by four bodyguards, and not eight.

Defections, Unhappiness Threaten Democratic Party

MB1106091694 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 10-16 Jun 94 p 5

[By Farouk Chotia, Chris Louw, and Mondli waka Makhanya]

[Excerpt] The Democratic Party [DP], still reeling from its April election disaster, is facing a fresh wave of ructions and defections in its ranks that threaten the party's survival.

In the past week:

- It has had to disband its caucus in the Cape Town city council, it lost a key member to the ANC and will have to face a challenge from a new coalition being formed to fight the upcoming local authority elections.
- In Natal, five Durban city-councillors resigned from the DP's regional executive committee in protest against the nomination of Eastern Cape farmer Errol Moorcroft as senator for KwaZulu/Natal.
- And in Johannesburg, DP management committee chairman Ian Davidson was caught in a bruising fight with Premier Tokyo Sexwale over the destruction of

squatter shacks on a cold winter day. The incident was enough for party stalwart Helen Suzman to criticise the DP-controlled city council harshly.

These setbacks in three of the DP's strongest regions follow a bruising in the April election. The DP had hoped to hold the balance of power in the 42 member Western Cape provincial legislature but in the end only managed to get three seats. This led to the resignation of party leader Zach de Beer and the election of the controversial Tony Leon as interim leader.

It now risks being obliterated in Cape town and Durban when municipal elections take place in a year's time. "Its white support base is eroding and they haven't even started making inroads into areas where most people live," notes one observer.

In KwaZulu/Natal the unhappiness about the election of Moorcroft as the single DP senator for the province has led to rumours that the "old boys club" was in action again. It is suggested that Moorcroft has suffered financial losses through investments in the Lloyds insurance company and that he had the active help of DP federal chairman Ken Andrew—who lost money in the same way—to be elected into his position in order to bail him out. Andrew and Moorcroft are known to be close friends.

Andrew denied he took part in any "concerted effort" to get Moorcroft elected. He insisted Moorcroft was chosen on merit, but admitted that it was he who had suggested to Moorcroft that he made himself available as Natal senator. He said though it was true that both Moorcroft and he had lost money in Lloyds—and that there may be a "fair" overlap in the agencies handling their affairs—neither was in financial trouble. [passage omitted]

Angola**UNITA, Government Agree on State Administration**

MB1306193994 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] In Lusaka, Zambia, early this evening the negotiating teams from the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] reached agreement on the extension of the state administration throughout the entire national territory. Alves Antonio has further details.

[Begin Antonio recording] Here in Lusaka, the government and UNITA today successfully ended their discussions. Early this evening, the representatives from the government and UNITA approved the extension of the state administration throughout the entire national territory. The discussion of this issue began today. However, the approved document has not been made public. The negotiators are already preparing to begin discussions tomorrow on UNITA and its senior leaders taking seats. This issue is part of the topic dealing with national reconciliation. The negotiators will still have to debate the modalities for the implementation of the issue approved today. [end recording]

UNITA Attacks Malanje, 2 Government Soldiers Killed

MB1206124494 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Jun 94

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues with its warmongering pretensions all over Angola. This morning it once more tried to storm and take over the city of Malanje, but was promptly repelled by government troops. Our correspondent Francisco Curingana reports from the area:

At dawn today, at 0200, a group of UNITA armed bandits who tried to murder civilians and loot their property fled in disarray when the civilians and the civilian defense members responded to the attack. In its flight the enemy left explosive devices, destroying three abandoned houses. This kind of action has been occurring frequently, shows the desperation of the enemy, since they are failing to justify to their commanders the failure in the operations against Malanje. Thirteen UNITA rebels were put out of action on 11 June in Lombe, west of Malanje, and the government forces recovered eight AKM weapons, two RPK machine guns, 1,368 rounds of ammunition, and three South African made antitank mines. The government forces regret the death of two of its valorous combatants.

In the south in Quitapa, 18 km from the city of Malanje, the situation is calm and under the control of the government forces and life in the city is going on

normally. All institutions are running smoothly, despite shortages of commodities in local markets and soaring prices.

Government Reportedly Thwarts Attack

MB1206201294 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Jun 94

[Text] Angola is still characterized by an atmosphere of war. At dawn today, government forces neutralized attempts by National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] rebels to attack the city of Malanje. Unable to achieve their objective, Jonas Savimbi's men dynamited three abandoned houses, while fleeing in disarray.

Clashes Continue in Kuito; Situation Worsening

MB1306153894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] In the city of Kuito, in Bie Province, the military situation has worsened over the past 24 hours, with hand to hand clashes throughout the city. Troops from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] have so far fired about 10,000 shells over Kuito. Our correspondent Abel Abraao reports.

[Begin Abraao recording] Since 2000 yesterday fierce clashes have been taking place between government troops and UNITA rebel forces. The hand to hand clashes which began last evening, are still continuing, at an intensity never seen before, in the southern part of the city, where government forces are inflicting heavy defeats on Jonas Savimbi's men. The situation is very tense here in Kuito, following the resumption of shellings, after the apparent calm registered yesterday morning and early afternoon.

The Black Cockerel's men have been firing shells of various of calibers, including 120-mm, 106-mm, and [words indistinct], on Kuito. It is thought that more than 10,000 shells have been fired on the city since 2000 yesterday, the time when UNITA intensified its attacks and shellings.

What is more, the mortality rate continues to increase because of the shortage of food and medicine [words indistinct] provisional hospital to assist the wounded. [end recording]

There is also tension in Malanje Province. UNITA rebels continue to carry out actions against civilians and military targets. Government forces have not been folding their arms and in the past days, many rebels were put out of action. Our correspondent Francisco Kuringana reports from Malanje.

[Begin Kuringana recording] UNITA rebels in the service of Jonas Savimbi continue to carry out actions against civilians and positions defended by the government forces defending the city of Malanje. For example, Jonas Savimbi's men tried to infiltrate into Canambua

Ward at 0800 yesterday but the [words indistinct] thwarted the action, resulting in the death of three rebels and the wounding of several others, as well as the capture of a quantity of war material. At this moment, clashes continue in different corners of the city of Malanje. The government forces' intend to expand the city's defensive cordon in order to reestablish tranquility and happiness of the these people affected by war. Meanwhile, the situation continues under the control of government forces. Institutions and [words indistinct] despite present difficulties. [end recording]

UNITA Halts Government Troops' Attack in Cabinda

MB1306170694 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] On Jose Eduardo dos Santos' orders, General Jose Pedro of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] has been trying to occupy areas under the control of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Cabinda. He has so far not succeed however because UNITA Armed Forces have been vigorously defending their positions. After seeing their offensive in the area thwarted, FAPLA troops began to direct their murderous wrath against civilians, particularly to the north of Buco Zau. Our correspondent Americo Chivala reports.

[Begin Chivala recording] At 0940 on 11 June, troops belonging to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], under the command of Major (Rubula) [words indistinct] pitilessly attacked defenseless civilians in the villages of Panga and (Nachiede), killing four civilians, wounding over 10 others, and burning the villages. The MPLA men have intensified their looting over the past 48 hours along (Kiuango) River. This behavior by Joao de Matos' army [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Cabinda Barracks Seized

MB1406073894 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Text] Our Cabinda correspondent reports that on 12 June National Union for the Total Independence of Angola armed forces seized (Banza Sano), a former Portuguese armed forces barracks in the Buco Zau region. Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola troops used the barracks as a logistics base to assist its heavy artillery in northeastern Cabinda. After a four-hour clash, our forces destroyed one 75-mm gun, one Grad 1-P, one 14.5-mm gun, two arms depots, logistical equipment, and three 60-mm mortars. Our forces captured five AK-47's and killed six members of the 23d Commando Company.

Mozambique

Renamo's Dhlakama Returns From 10-Day U.S. Visit

MB1306073894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], returned home yesterday after a 10-day visit to the United States. He met UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali and was received by several State Department officials and congressmen. The Renamo leader said his visit was designed to assure those officials that there will be no more war in Mozambique.

Says Aims of Visit Accomplished

MB1306172994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], returned to Mozambique yesterday after a 10-day visit to the United States. During the visit, Dhlakama met with UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali and said he met with a number of U.S. State Department officials, senators, congressmen. The Renamo leader said his visit was aimed at guaranteeing to the U.S. officials he met that there would be no more war in Mozambique.

[Begin recording] [Dhlakama] It was necessary for me to visit the United States to brief the U.S. and UN officials on the situation in Mozambique. As you know, I met with the UN secretary general and other UN officials, including Security Council members to whom I briefed on the peace process. After what happened in Angola, Somalia and Rwanda, the international community, Europeans, and Americans are not interested in investing in countries where [words indistinct] so it was necessary for me to guarantee that war will not be resumed in Mozambique. So, I am happy because I achieved my aims in both New York and Washington.

Moreover, the people there were not well versed on the situation in Mozambique. They were misinformed. Renamo is a movement that fought for democracy and freedom, and due to this struggle, the Mozambican people will for the first time have a democratically elected president.

[Unidentified correspondent] Did you happen to meet high level U.S. officials?

[Dhlakama] Yes, I was received by U.S. Assistant Secretary for African Affairs George Moose and the [word indistinct], so I was well received [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] Is there a possibility that Renamo will receive financial assistance from the United States?

[Dhlakama] Yes, they have pledged to assist us. [end recording]

Advocates National Unity Government

MB1306194094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Report on news conference by Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama with unidentified correspondents in Maputo on 13 June; italicized passages recorded]

[Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama returned to the country yesterday after a visit to the United States. Speaking at a news conference in Maputo this afternoon, Afonso Dhlakama said the Clinton administration supports his desire for the formation of a government of national unity, regardless of the results of the first multiparty elections in October this year. Dhlakama said that to guarantee national unity, the party that wins the coming elections should form a government where the winner and the losers would be represented. He said the United States promised him to intercede so that the president of the republic will accept the proposal.

Asked by journalists what would happen if the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] won the elections and refused to form the so-called government of national unity, which he advocates, Afonso Dhlakama said:

[Dhlakama] *There will be no problem. There will be no problem. If Frelimo wins the elections and it does not accept a government of national unity, there will be no problem. You should realize that when Renamo advocates a government of national unity, it is not doing it from a position of weakness. On the contrary, our position is good compared to any other party, including Frelimo. However, we think that as these are the first elections after the war, there is a need for the winner and the losers to come together. This is very important. It is very important, particularly considering that these are the first elections and they are being held after the war. There is a need to know the future of the winner and losers. There is a need to know how the winner will treat the loser.*

We are not insisting on a government of national unity because we are worried that we are going to lose the elections, and we want to rule. Americans told me that it was a good idea. Thus, I requested them to assist Mozambicans to work in this direction because this is

part of the spirit of national reconciliation, to calm down other political forces, and to jointly study our country's future and development. They told me that they would convey the message to President Chissano.

The Renamo leader said at the news conference this afternoon that the voter registration process preparing to hold the first multiparty elections is facing many problems caused by what he described as cadres of the ruling Frelimo Party.

[Dhlakama] *This has already taken place in Gaza, Manica. Even today I received information that two Tanzanians who registered as voters were detected in Cabo Delgado Province. The two are already under police detention. There are many Tanzanians who are registering as voters in northern provinces. All this is a violation of the electoral law. We shall discuss the issue with our brothers. I do not know why the government is doing this.*

Asked why he is always affable shortly after his regular meetings with the president of the republic, Dhlakama said:

[Dhlakama] *I have always been a good person. My brother, I am a good person. There are times when even God becomes angry. There is time for jokes and time for seriousness. What I am saying here should be taken seriously. If there is another war you, as a Mozambican, will be the first to suffer. This is what I am saying. I have experience of war. I was in the bush for 16 years. I volunteered. If we are able to speak here today in freedom—you call this freedom of the press—it is because of the struggle led by Dhlakama. I am not an aggressive man. I am very calm, but when Frelimo plays around, I must show that I cannot accept jokes.*

The Renamo leader said that his visit to the United States was a success and that he was able to convey a different image of his movement in that country. As a result of the visit, Americans changed their attitude toward Renamo, he said. He also said that beginning tomorrow, he will hold meetings in Inhambane and Xai-Xai to discuss with his cadres the civic education of the electorate. On 20 June, the Renamo leader will carry out a working visit to the provinces of Sofala, Manica, and Tete.

Liberia

NPFL Accuses Minister of 'Undermining Goals'

AB1006182594 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1400
GMT 9 Jun 94

[Text] The leadership of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] says one of its ministers in the transitional government is continuing to undermine the goals of the NPFL. The NPFL says it has identified this minister, who continues to (?propagate) lies and deception against the interests of the organization.

The NPFL says this minister in question has been collaborating with ECOMOG [Economic Community of West Africa States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] to carry out a diabolical plan to arrest NPFL officials in Monrovia, exposed the minister involved [sentence as heard]. Although the minister was not openly identified, last week press reports in Monrovia quoted Internal Affairs Minister Samuel Dhokie opposing the calls by the leadership of the NPFL for the formation of a transitional army to defend the sovereignty of Liberia in the wake of threats by Nigeria-dominated alien army.

Minister Dhokie said he is opposed to the idea of the formation of a national army until disarmament and internment are completed. Political observers are questioning the motive of Minister Dhokie in opposing the idea of a national army [words indistinct] for an organization he represents. The observers say Minister Dhokie must be clear on who he represents in the LNTG [Liberia National Transitional Government], as his pronouncements can only make anyone to believe that he is representing himself.

Meanwhile, the leadership of the NPFL has expressed alarm and concern over the sweeping wave of arrests of Liberians in Monrovia by ECOMOG. The citizens are being subjected to forced labor by ECOMOG in Monrovia.

Koromah Demands ECOMOG Withdrawal From Tubmanburg

AB1006204194 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 10 Jun 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Things get no better in the Liberian movement, ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], split between Alhaji Koromah's Mandingo forces and the Krahn wing of Roosevelt Johnson.

In spite of Alhaji Koromah's protestations, it seems very few of his men are left in his old headquarters at Tubmanburg following Roosevelt Johnson's recent assault on the town, and the peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] has been accused of siding with Johnson. Well, yesterday, Roosevelt Johnson called us to say that Alhaji Koromah has now

been finally and irreversibly ousted as ULIMO leader. Today, Alhaji Koromah called us from Conakry to repeat allegations against ECOMOG. Robin White asked him what he had to say:

[Begin recording] [Koromah] We are asking the field commander of ECOMOG to immediately withdraw his forces—Nigerian forces that are in ULIMO territory—because they have contravened the Cotonou accord by engaging in active combat against us, along with the dissidents.

[White] What exactly are you accusing the ECOMOG troops of doing?

[Koromah] In fact, I got word from my commander by radio communication that the imam of Tubmanburg, Imam Mohamed Sheriff, who sought refuge at the ECOMOG base in Tubmanburg, has been found dead. Secondly, another commander of ULIMO, Brother Allen, was taken by the Nigerian ECOMOG, tortured—his bodyguards killed—and asked as to where we were getting our arms and ammunition from.

[White] Have you now fled to Guinea?

[Koromah] You have interviewed me many times from Conakry. I have fled to nowhere. We control six counties within Liberia, so, this is no fleeing. In fact, from here I will be touring a couple of other countries that contributed to ECOMOG.

[White] But you couldn't get to Tubmanburg today.

[Koromah] Today, no; it is not on my schedule.

[White] But you wouldn't be able to go there at all.

[Koromah] Well, it's the insecurity in times of fighting. Obviously it will not be prudent to go and sit in the middle of the fighting and be a target just to prove that you are in control or you are brave. That will be stupid.

[White] How many men do you still have with you?

[Koromah] I have the entire ULIMO, beside the dissidents. You should be asking those who are fighting how many couple of hundred men we have! We have more than nine, 10, 11 thousand ULIMO soldiers, and you ought to know that Lofa alone has six to seven thousand ULIMO soldiers!

[White] Mr. Koromah, if they only have a couple of hundred men, why have they managed to drive you out of Tubmanburg?

[Koromah] Well, if you were listening to me, you wouldn't ask that question. I just told you that these people are fighting along with active combat Nigerians, and they're using heavy artillery and other things, and they never drove us out of Tubmanburg!

[White] They say that they've sacked you as ULIMO leader.

[Koromah] Well, I mean they want to kill me, so we shouldn't be surprised to hear them say they sacked me. Somebody wants your head, he's talking about sacking. They don't have legitimacy, territorially, militarily, and otherwise to sack anybody anywhere. So, they cannot be recognized by any international organization. These are dissident groups that are fighting. My only concern here is that we do not want the peacekeepers to continue to get involved with it. [end recording]

Radio Views Nigerian, Ghanaian Decisions To Withdraw

AB1306183794 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1400 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] The decision to withdraw from Liberia by the Ghanaians and the Nigerians will now see Nigeria and Ghana following the example of Senegal, which withdrew from Liberia in the heat of the Liberian crisis, after Senegal violated the Standing Operation Procedure, the SOP, in the peacekeeping operation in Liberia.

There has been a whole month of international condemnation of the Nigerian atrocities and lack of neutrality in the Liberian crisis coming from the human rights group Africa Watch in U.S. State Department. The leadership of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] has repeated that it is prepared to resume the disarmament process unimpeded, provided the Cotonou Accord, dealing with the aspect of government and that of the status of the Nigerian ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force, are fully addressed.

Government Official on Delayed Peace Process

AB1406111094 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Jun 94

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] In Liberia, the peace process appears to be almost at a complete standstill. Disarmament of the warring factions has come to a halt and the clashes have continued.

All this makes the elections planned for September look very doubtful, and there is great dissatisfaction about the slow progress among the international groups involved in the country. In fact, the United States is threatening to stop all aid and assistance to the country by the end of the month unless there is a major step forward in disarmament. The ultimatum was delivered to the Liberian National Transitional Government, the LNTG. In Monrovia, Charley Brooks spoke to the speaker of the LNTG, Morris Dukuly, and asked him for his reaction to the U.S. threat:

[Begin recording] [Dukuly] One has to realize that frustration has been seen in many quarters. I personally am not surprised at the United States, or the United Nations, or ECOWAS [Economic Community of West

African States] and ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] who express frustration. Even those of us who are involved in the process cannot help but be frustrated.

[Brooks] What people are looking for now is that what is the LNTG doing, I mean, really to speed up the process?

[Dukuly] You know, it is unfair for anyone to blame the LNTG. The LNTG is the picture of the parties to Cotonou. LNTG was expected to succeed where IGNU [Interim Government of National Unity] failed because LNTG was seen as a government of inclusion, the reunified government, with all of the parties represented and, therefore, cooperating. Are the parties cooperating? I would plainly say not to the degree that we would like to see them cooperate. What can the LNTG do about that? I would say not very much. The LNTG does not have the military force to whip a party into line if a party refuses to cooperate.

[Brooks] Mr. Speaker, do you think with the slow pace of the peace process, do you think the holding of the elections is possible in September?

[Dukuly] You report for BBC Network; you see the realities. Do the realities here point to the possibility of elections in September? You need to create a secure, arms-free environment in order to resettle displaced people before you even talk of elections but I don't think that the realities on the ground point to that. [end recording]

Nigeria

Search Continues for Abiola; Short Protests Reported

Police Halt Demonstrations

AB1306125394 Paris AFP in English 1202 GMT 13 Jun 94

[By Jacques Pinto]

[Excerpts] Lagos, 13 Jun (AFP)—Nigeria's pro-democracy movement failed Monday [13 June] to spark a civil disobedience campaign here as police stepped up a manhunt for the businessman who has declared himself the country's elected president. Business was as usual in the economic capital Lagos, where the National Democratic Campaign (NADECO) backing millionaire tycoon Moshood Abiola against the military junta had called for a week of peaceful protest from Monday. [passage omitted]

Short demonstrations took place in the northern Palm-grove and Iyana Ipaja suburbs of Lagos, a city of some six million inhabitants, an AFP correspondent reported. Riot police rapidly intervened against tyre-burning protestors in one of the incidents.

Abiola planned Monday to hold a "series of meeting with friends and political associates," one source close to the self-proclaimed president said. The source did disclose where the talks would be held and who would attend. If caught, Abiola faces treason charges. [passage omitted]

A score of armed police and an armoured vehicle on Monday stood guard at one end of the Ibrahim Babangida bridge, linking parts of Lagos built on islands in the lagoon with the mainland.

Reporting Abiola's formation of a parallel government more than 24 hours after the event, the daily THE NEWS in a special edition on Monday devoted its whole front page to a picture of the businessman brandishing his fist in triumph, with the title "President Abiola". Other newspapers, warned by the closure by police Saturday of Abiola's Concord group of publications, used foreign news agency dispatches reporting the event. [passage omitted]

Doubt Shed on Abiola Swearing-In Ceremony

AB1306171694 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 13 Jun 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The die appears to have been cast between the Nigerian military government and Chief M.K.O. Abiola. On Saturday [11 June], the anniversary of last year's abortive presidential election, the chief's aides announced that he had declared himself president and been sworn in before a crowd of thousands of supporters and that he had escaped from house arrest and was now in hiding. The Nigerian police say he is a wanted man and are offering a reward for his arrest. But now, the police are expressing doubts about whether the chief really did appear in public on Saturday. Nigerian journalist Eddy Iro has just flown in from Lagos. Robin White asked him if he shared those doubts:

[Begin recording] [Iro] I think the swearing in never happened. I have met nobody, spoken to nobody who witnessed the swearing in. No newspaper in Nigeria carried it and Nigerian papers are very independent. Nobody could have stopped them from carrying a report of that swearing in if it took place. Even Abiola's own newspaper, the SUNDAY CONCORD—a copy of which I had—didn't carry the story.

[White] So, did anything happen at all, do you think?

[Iro] I have had reports that a recorded message was sent out from Chief Abiola, from wherever, I don't know. But I believe that this whole thing was targeted not at the Nigerian public, but at Western public opinion and Western media fell for it.

[White] What would be the point of lying about something like this?

[Iro] Well, this has been at this stage now more a propaganda war. He wrote to Vice President Al Gore to help him persuade the Nigerian military government to assume power and the question would be why would he be talking to Vice President Al Gore?

[White] Do you have any idea where Abiola is?

[Iro] I have absolutely no idea. The police have declared him wanted. He is presumably...[pauses] he is within Nigeria. I have also learned reliably that there has been a ban on private air flights because the last time he left Nigeria, he left in his private jet and I gather that the military government has banned all private flights within and outside Nigeria.

[White] There has been a rumor, I think, that he might be in the American Embassy. Do you think that might be true?

[Iro] It could be true because there was a statement issued by the police which covertly warned about foreign embassy involvement, foreign countries' involvement in this matter. There has been that suggestion that he might be in the American Embassy. But if he is declared wanted, one would expect the American Embassy officials to own up to his presence on their premises. At the time I left Lagos, they had not responded to any indication that he might be within their custody.

[White] Do you think Abiola has won a trick or lost a trick over this weekend?

[Iro] I think he has reduced his quest to something of a farce. If this was his idea of a swearing in, of assuming the presidency, I do not consider it a serious political challenge to the military government. I am by no means a supporter of this or any military government, I want to make that very clear, but I believe that the process of this entangling the military should continue through the National Constitutional Conference, the elections of which have been held and which should be getting to motion within the next week or two. [end recording]

Abiola Supporter on Government 'Panic'

AB1306195994 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 13 Jun 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Sola Odunfa has been talking to one of Abiola's leading supporters, the radical lawyer Chief Gani Fewehinmi, and he put it to him that this was the beginning of the end for Chief Abiola:

[Begin recording] [Fewehinmi] Well, I don't think, I don't think so. I don't think the end of Abiola has come. I think a new chapter has been opened by his declaration that he is the president of the country. Now the situation in the country is so politically confused that the government itself is jittery, is in panic. The government cannot see the surf for the woods. The government is in quandary and you can see clearly the way the president spoke,

I mean the head of state spoke on the television yesterday. He looked a shell of himself. He was dumb. He was drab. He was inconsistent. He wasn't looking very happy and that means, really, that since they could not even identify the place where Abiola had declared himself, I mean they were surprised that he beat the entire security network of this country. He declared himself before a crowd of more than 3,000 people and he was not caught by the security forces. Up till today, they couldn't find him and they made a laughingstock of themselves by saying that there was a price of 50,000 on the head of a man like that, and that means in ordinary times they converted it and it is \$950. And that is a ridiculous thing. Really, it shows clearly that the government is in panic. It is not in control, and I think this is a government that is tottering.

[Odunfa] Where is Chief Abiola now?

[Fawehinmi] Honestly, I don't know. I only know that he has declared himself president and many Nigerians are happy that that has been done, at least to confront a government that has no legitimacy.

[Odunfa] Why should he go into hiding?

[Fawehinmi] I don't know. Really, I cannot proffer an answer to that. All I know is that Nigerians are relieved that somehow he has shown courage. For the first time, he has shown a lot of courage and he has redeemed his image and he has put this government on the run. The government now is in quandary. The government is in chaos.

[Odunfa] What will happen now?

[Fawehinmi] Anything can happen in Nigeria now. Just anything can happen because there is no stability. [end recording]

Now, today was supposed to mark the start of protests by the prodemocracy groups in Nigeria, who are calling for the military government to step down. On the line to Lagos, Robin White asked Sola Odunfa what sort of response there had been to the call for a stay away:

[Begin recording] [Odunfa] There wasn't much response on the island. Most people went to work. All government offices were conducting normal business. All business houses on Lagos Island operated normally. The only problem was on the mainland where many markets and several shops did not open. All along Agege motor road which is a very long stretch of road, about 5 km, not a single shop opened when I went there at about 2 P.M. this afternoon.

[White] What about elsewhere in the country?

[Odunfa] The reports I have got so far are that in the north everybody went to work normally; the same thing in the east. In the west, there was some demonstration, people staying away from work, especially in Ogun State, the home state of Chief Abiola. But on the whole, it has not been a successful thing as was done last year.

[White] So it has been a bit of a damp squib, everything?

[Odunfa] It looks like that so far.

[White] And what about Abiola declaring himself as president? Has that been a damp squib too?

[Odunfa] No, it was definitely not! Although people went to work, you find that at least in Lagos about 90 percent of the residents still support Abiola.

[White] There have been suggestions, I think coming from the police force, that there was no swearing-in ceremony at all; that it was all a makeup by his supporters.

[Odunfa] I read the statement by the deputy inspector general of police in charge of operations. The statement would be correct insofar as he said that there was no swearing in. There was, in fact, no swearing in. What took place was that Abiola addressed the people and proclaimed himself president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. And it took place, the event took place about 100 meters behind my office here. I can still see the sports hall which was used. It is a modern sports center owned by the Lagos Island local government and Abiola came there at about half past seven in the evening, went into the club house on the premises, and by eight his supporters had informed people around that Abiola was around and that they should come and see him. And it was a huge crowd here. The entire street was blocked by people.

[White] [words indistinct] absolutely clear, you have spoken to a lot of people who saw him declare himself.

[Odunfa] Yes, everybody, in fact people in my building here and people on the street, everybody was there. [end recording]

Police Search for Abiola

AB1406074594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Text] The police say that they are continuing their effort to locate Chief M.K.O. Abiola's whereabouts. In a statement in Lagos yesterday, the police said that security arrangements in Chief Abiola's house were intact. According to the statement, there was no evidence that the Saturday [11 June] self declaration purported to have been made by Chief Abiola (?was made) in Lagos. The police also said that since the release and court bail of Chief Segun Osoba, they have not seen him despite repeated visits to his known address.

Police Chief on Abiola's Whereabouts

AB1406125094 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Jun 94

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] After the extraordinary events of the weekend in Nigeria with Chief Abiola, the man widely believed to

have won last year's elections first proclaiming himself president then slipping into hiding, it is too far from clear what the implications of his move will be. Reports from Nigeria suggest that his calls for mass protests have not been heeded and he is still being hunted by the authorities. On the line to Nigeria, David Sted asked the chief of the Nigerian police, (Suleman Lao), how the search was going.

[Begin recording] [(Lao)] The search for Chief Abiola is still progressing well. We have asked all people or everyone who knows his whereabouts to report it to the police immediately.

[Sted] Do you think that he is still Lagos?

[(Lao)] That we cannot say, but we have every reason to believe that he is still here in Lagos. I may also ask whether you know where he is now? Can I ask that question?

[Sted] You can, but I shan't be able to help unfortunately because I don't know either.

[(Lao)] Thank you.

[Sted] There is some suspicion that he might be in the U.S. Embassy in Lagos. Have you heard that at all?

[(Lao)] I have heard that rumor but I don't think the United States of America would do that type of thing.

[Sted] Have you checked the embassy?

[(Lao)] We have not yet checked the embassy because we don't believe that. We have excellent relationship with the American Embassy.

[Sted] Chief Abiola had been placed on house arrest before the weekend. How was it that he was able to slip past your officers?

[(Lao)] That is what we don't know. That happens everywhere. You try to put people in the most safest area that you believe it to be as such and they do escape. It is not only here in Nigeria, you see.

[Sted] There is still some debate over whether or not Chief Abiola did in fact attend a meeting to announce that he was going to be the president. Is there any evidence that such a meeting actually took place?

[(Lao)] We have not had any evidence that a meeting did actually take place. I don't know quite honestly.

[Sted] If and when you find Chief Abiola, what will you do with him?

[(Lao)] Well until we have found him, we cannot predict what we will do with him yet.

[Sted] But will he be charged with some offense?

[(Lao)] We are still looking for him and we will....[pauses] You see, Nigeria has a very good legal system. We don't charge people like that until we ask them questions, until they say yes, this and this. So we have one of the excellent legal procedures here in this country. Abiola is declared a wanted person to answer some questions.

[Sted] Could I just ask you what he is wanted for?

[(Lao)] Yes. He is wanted for some alleged statements that he has made. As I said, we haven't yet established that until we have found that from him, whether he did in fact make those statements. [end recording]

Information Minister Denies Reports of Chad Invasion

AB1006220594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 10 Jun 94

[Text] Nigerians residing in border areas of the country have again been assured of their safety. The director of defense information, Brigadier General Fred Chijuka, gave the assurance today in an interview with a Radio Nigeria correspondent. On alleged invasion of parts of Borno State by the Chadian Army, the director said that the report was not true. He explained that what happened was that Chadian forces clashed with Chadian rebels near the border with Nigeria. Brig.-Gen. Chijuka asked people living in the border areas not to panic, as the government would ensure adequate protection for them at all times.

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